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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/665,511

09/22/2003

Douglas A. Beigel

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03/07/2007

NATH & ASSOCIATES

112 South West Street

Alexandria, VA 22314

EXAMINER

UTAMA, ROBERT J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3714

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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3 MONTHS

03/07/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/665,511

Applicant(s)

BEIGEL, DOUGLAS A.

Examiner

Robert J. Utama

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09/22/2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. **Claim 1-7 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lee US 5,788,508 (hereinafter Lee '508).**

Claim 1: Lee discloses a database which comprises of evaluation question and assessment question of various subjects (Lee '508 7:4-10 and col.1:24-34). Lee '508 also discloses an function in the system for an instructor to pick and choose material to be included (or excluded) in the evaluation and assessment part of the lesson (Lee '508 col. 9:60-65 and FIG. 11). These evaluation and assessment question are combined can be combined to form an assessment course (Lee '508 col. 10:24-29 and FIG. 16). Lee also discloses a server with a database in a telecommunication network (LAN) that causes a GUI (courseware) to be displayed to network access device to the server (Lee '508 col:4:37-48). The GUI presented at least presents a plurality of assessment courses (Lee '508 col.5: 49-55), receive response from the user to the plurality of assessment and evaluation question (col.5:5-15).

Claim 2 and 3: Lee discloses that the each assessment or evaluation question have different minimum score in order to be considered to be able to pass (col.10:1-4).

Claim 4 and 5: Lee '508 discloses that each response in the quiz or test are calculated and turn into scores (or grade) [Lee '508 col.7:9-16].

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Claim 6 and 7: Lee '508 discloses that each quiz or test have its own threshold score that in order to be considered as passing (col:10:1-4).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claim 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee US 5,788,508 (hereinafter Lee '508), and further in view of Ho et al US 5,944,530 (hereinafter Ho '530).**

Claim 8: Lee '508 fails to teach the limitation of having the network being at least portion of global public internet.

Ho '530 teaches that the network of the computer-based-training to be part of the global internet. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art to use the internet as the network to the system of Lee '503. One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated to make this combination since it would enable people to take part in the training from anywhere in the world.

5. **Claim 9-24 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee US 5,788,508 (hereinafter Lee '508), and further in view of Samph et al US 5,195,053 (hereinafter 'Samph '033)**

Claim 9 and 15: Lee '508 fails to disclose a system that allows the user to respond using "Yes" and "No". However, Samph '033 discloses a method of allowing the user to respond with "Yes" and "No" (Samph '033 FIG 6D and col.17:45-55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art to "Yes" and "No" as a method to respond to the assessment question posed by the system of Lee '503. One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated to make this combination since it would create a simple assessment test that is appropriate for all level of cognitive skill.

Claim 11: Lee discloses a database which comprises of evaluation question and assessment question of various subjects (Lee '508 7:4-10 and col.1:24-34). Lee '508 also discloses an function in the system for an instructor to pick and choose material to be included (or excluded) in the evaluation and assessment part of the lesson (Lee '508 col. 9:60-65 and FIG. 11). These evaluation and assessment question are combined can be combined to form an assessment course (Lee '508 col. 10:24-29 and FIG. 16). Lee also discloses a server with a database in a telecommunication network (LAN) that causes a GUI (courseware) to be displayed to network access device to the server (Lee '508 col:4:37-48). The GUI presented at least presents a plurality of assessment courses (Lee '508 col.5: 49-55), receive response from the user to the plurality of assessment and evaluation question (col.5:5-15).

Lee '508 fails to disclose that the user would be able to receive a certification from the assessment course. However, Samph '033 teaches of a testing system which presents a certification (or license) for a successful completion of an assessment course (Samph '033 col:25:53-62). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art to combine the teaching of presenting a certification as taught by Samph '033

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to the system of Lee '503. One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated to make this combination since it would enable people to maintain their qualification requirement (Samph '033 col.1:40-44).

Claim 12: Lee discloses that the each quiz or test to have different minimum score in order to be considered to be able to pass (Lee '508 col.10:1-4).

Claim 13: Lee '508 discloses that each response in the quiz or test are calculated and turn into scores (or grade) [Lee '508 col.7:9-16]. These score are tabulated and can be compared to the minimum score requirement in order to determine that the user have pass the exam or quiz (Lee '508 col.10:1-4).

Claim 14: Lee '508 fails to teach that the user will be presented a certification should both the determination step is positive.

Samph '033 teaches of a testing system which comprised of screening question and the actual exam (Samph '033 col.1:25-35) and in order for the user to be presented to the user they will need to pass the screening question and the exam (Samph '033 col.3:40-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art to combine the teaching of presenting a certification as taught by Samph '033 to the system of Lee '503. One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated to make this combination since it would enable people to maintain their qualification requirement (Samph '033 col.1:40-44).

Claim 10 and 18: Lee '508 describe that the user respond to the assessment by manually entering the answer on the keyboard. Furthermore, Lee '508 and Samph '033 fails to disclose a system that allows the user to respond using "Yes", "No" and "Not Applicable".

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At the time the invention was made, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use "Yes", "No" and "Not Applicable" in the system of Lee '508 because Applicant has not disclosed that using "Yes", "No" and "Not Applicable" as a user response provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected manually entering the answer on the keyboard, and applicant's invention, to perform equally well with either using would perform the same function of allowing the user to respond to the assessment question.

Therefore, it would have been prima facie obvious to modify Lee '508 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 15 and 18 because such a modification would have been considered a mere design consideration which fails to patentably distinguish over the prior art of Lee '508.

Claim 16 and 19: Lee '508 discloses that each response in the quiz or test are calculated and turn into scores (or grade) [Lee '508 col.7:9-16]. The examiner takes the position that each response is given an equal weight during the conversion to the grade.

Claim 17 and 20: Lee '508 describes a remedial program (deficiency macro), which explains the material when the user gives incorrect answer during the assessment and/or evaluation (Lee '508 Col. 7:25-40).

Claim 22: Lee '508 discloses a computer program and system which comprises of evaluation question (i.e: homework) and assessment question (i.e.:test) (Lee '508 7:4-10 and col.1:24-34). Lee also discloses a server with a database in a telecommunication network (LAN) that causes a GUI (courseware) to be displayed to network access device to the server (Lee '508 col.4:37-48). The GUI presented at least

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presents a plurality of assessment courses (Lee '508 col.5: 49-55), receive response from the user to the plurality of assessment and evaluation question (col.5:5-15).

Lee '508 fails to disclose that the user would be able to receive a certification from the assessment course. However, Samph '033 teaches of a testing system which presents a certification (or license) for a successful completion of an assessment course (Samph '033 col:25:53-62). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art to combine the teaching of presenting a certification as taught by Samph '033 to the system of Lee '503. One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated to make this combination since it would enable people to maintain their qualification requirement (Samph '033 col.1:40-44).

Claim 23: Lee '508 discloses that computer program in which each quiz or test to have different minimum score in order to be considered to be able to pass (Lee '508 col.10:1-4).

Claim 24: The computer program in Lee '508 discloses that each response in the quiz or test are calculated and turn into scores (or grade) [Lee '508 col.7:9-16]. These score are tabulated and can be compared to the minimum score requirement in order to determine that the user have pass the exam or quiz (Lee '508 col.10:1-4).

6. Claim 21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee US 5,788,508 (hereinafter Lee '508), in view of Samph et al US 5,195,033 (hereinafter 'Samph '033) and further in view of Ho et al US 5,944,530 (hereinafter Ho '530).

Claim 21: Lee '508 fails to teach the limitation of having the network being at least portion of global public internet. Furthermore, the combination of Lee and Samph fails to rectify this deficiency

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Ho '530 teaches that the network of the computer-based-training to be part of the global internet. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art to use the internet as the network to the system of Lee '503. One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated to make this combination since it would enable people to take part in the training from anywhere in the world.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Hollingsworth 6,157,808
- Brush et al 4,867,685
- Doty et al 2003/0152904

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert J. Utama whose telephone number is (571) 272-1676. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Olszewski can be reached on (571)272-6788. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

RU

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PRIMARY EXAMINER